

A REAL SEEKER OF TRUTH

A true story

By Joseph Laces

A curious young man

In the small village of Ji near the city of Isfahan in Persia, where green fields stretch out and the scent of saffron pervades the air, the child Mabeh was born in 564 AD. Mabeh's father was the dehqan (a title meaning "rich man" in Old Persian) Budakhshan, the richest man in the village.

Mr. Budakhshan and his son had a close relationship. He loved him dearly and feared for his life, to the point that he would lock him in his room like a little girl.

The child grew up as the days passed, and became a strong young man, and his heart became attached day after day to the temple.

He spent long hours there, striving to worship the Magi (a religion associated with the worship of fire) until he rose to the rank of a dweller of the sacred fire (his job is to

make sure that the fire does not go out) in the temple, a rank that only a few people reach.

However, Mabeh often asked himself serious philosophical questions, questions that should not be asked, such as how could this fire that might be extinguished if I did not take care of it, take care of me? How can this fire that we hold in a certain space create this vast world? What distinguishes this fire from me so that I worship it?

These questions filled his mind, but he simply could not ask anyone, and he knew that he would not find an answer with the priests...

One day, Dehghan Budhakhshan was busy building new estates and could not find a successor to manage his large farm, so he sent one of his servant to ask for his son Mabeh, who was rarely allowed to leave.

Mabeh quickly responded to his father's request and came forward, saying:

- Hey, dad, how are you? One of the staff told me you needed me.

Mr. Budhakhshan replied, smiling the loving father's smile:

- Yes, my son, as you know, I started building new properties, and I completely forgot about managing the farm affairs, which is our source of livelihood as you know, so I want you to help me manage it today, can you do that for me, son?

- Listen and obey, my father, and how can I not do it?

Mr. Badakhshan took out his keys and handed them to his son and then said:

- Here you are, my son, but remember, do not stay too late, otherwise your separation will distract me from all my work, and you

know how much your old father can never stand parting with you.

Mabeh smiled and said:

- Don't be afraid, Dad, I will do it as soon as I can.

Mabeh was walking alone to his father's farm to take care of its affairs and check on its conditions, and on his way, there was a small church and there were strange voices coming from it...

Mabeh was aware that it was a place that he and Magi should not approach, but curiosity managed to make Mabeh take a look from the inside to see what was there.

The young man was amazed at these actions and soon that light look turned into a standing and standing a sitting, a sitting in which he felt a strange feeling in his chest, a feeling that cannot be described, a feeling

that he did not find when he was sitting opposite the (holy) fire in the temple....

The young man asked the churchmen, saying:

- Which country are you from?

Christians said:

- We are from the Levant

The young man asked again:

- Can I ask you about the person who knows this religion the most, I mean Christianity?
- He is Mr. Alif, and he is a bishop in the Church of Homs in the Levant.

The young man continued to question them, sit with them and discuss the principles of their religion until the sun almost set and the day almost ended...

When Mabeh realized this, the young man bid farewell to the Christians and continued his way to the farm.

Before he reached the farm, he saw his father at its gate, showing signs of worry. Mabeh said in astonishment:

- My father!

When Dehqan Bafakhshan saw his beloved son, signs of anxiety gradually disappeared from his face, and he said:

- My son, didn't I tell you not to stay long because your absence distracts me from my work? and indeed, nothing occupied me all day except your absence.

Mabeh said:

- I am sorry dad I was coming to the farm, but I stopped for a while at that church and I....

The young man hesitated for a while and then continued: Then I went in and sat with them and felt something more comfortable...

At this point, Mr. Budakhshan's facial expressions became serious, and his broad smile disappeared, and he said with an artificial smile:

- There is no good in that place, son.

The young man said hesitantly:

- But I found nothing but good in it?

Dehqan said angrily:

- Rather, your religion and the religion of your fathers is better than it

The young man replied confidently:

- No, by God, their religion is better than ours.

Here Mr. Budhakhshan stopped the argument and decided to imprison his son at home as he had done to him before, fearing that he would change his religion and restrain him with his leg in order to make sure that he did not escape.

The boy spent days and nights imprisoned and finally decided to leave Persia for the Levant and convert to Christianity and learn it from the priest Alif.

Because the boy was a good young man and did not refuse anyone's request, some of the servants of the house helped him write a letter and send it to the people of the church. The contents of the letter were:

"From (Mabeh) the son of Mr Budakhshan, I decided to convert to your religion and learn from Mr. Alif, the bishop of the Church of Homs in the Levant. I hope that you will inform me if a caravan passes to the Levant."

He waited for the long days and nights again until one of the servants came to him one day with news from the people of the church informing him that there were Christian merchants who came from the Levant.

Here Mabeh said to the server:

- Tell them to tell the merchants to wait for me when they meet their needs and decide to return so that I can leave with them for the Levant...

Mabeh was prepared in advance, he had somehow been freed from the restrictions, and he had the money to cover the costs of the trip, so as soon as the request reached him, Mabeh fled to them, carrying with him everything he owned, heading to a country he did not know, to a person he had only heard about, heading towards the unknown... searching for the truth...

Hypocrites and righteous

After the young man traveled long distances to the Levant and arrived at the church in the city of Homs, he met Bishop Alif, told him his story, and asked him to allow him to become his disciple and pray with him in exchange for his service.

The bishop accepted the young man's request, and Mabeh continued to serve the priest and learn from him, but he discovered day after day that the bishop was just a corrupt person who took alms from people and urged them to do so, to collect those alms and hide them for himself instead of giving them to the needy, and buried them in a place under the church, this was the true image of the bishop, whom everyone thought was a good person...

However, Mabeh had to stay with Bishop Aleph because there was no other refuge for him.

One day the priest's days in this life ended, and as soon as the news spread throughout the country, everyone became sad and organized a solemn funeral for the bishop...

Mabeh felt pity for them and at an appropriate moment, He attracted the attention of everyone present and said:

Believe me, brothers, this one you mourn and weep for losing is nothing but a fraudster, a thief and a great hypocrite who used to urge you to give charity and hide it for himself and not give it to the needy.

Everyone was shocked by Mabeh'S words and said:

You are saying a dangerous thing, boy, so what is your evidence for that?

The young man pointed them to the hiding place where the bishop was burying gold, and they dug and found seven pots filled with gold and paper money...

The people of the church were so angry that they whipped the body of this bishop and threw stones at it, and refused to bury him even...

After the incident of the hypocritical Bishop Alif, another old bishop was appointed in the church called **Mr. Baa**, Baa was a good man and a worshiper who feared God, He was an ascetic in this life, keen on the afterlife, He fasted during the day and stayed up all night and only slept a little, All Mr. Baa wanted was to be among the people of Paradise in the afterlife.

Mabeh admired Mr. Baa and learned a lot from him, He saw in him some kind of

difference from most Christians he met and dealt with, However, Mabeh was loyal to his service and loved him like a son loved his father, and he studied and learned from him.

The bishop did not wait long until death came to him, and at the time of his death Mabeh was at his head and said:

- Your Eminence, Bishop, I have been with you, and I have loved you with a love that I had never loved anyone before you, so what do you command me and where will I go after you?

The old bishop said with difficulty:

- My son, the people perished, and they changed and changed and most of them are now wrong, and today I know only one man who is the same as I am, and he is **Mr. Taa** in Mosul (Iraq), so go to him.

The good bishop soon afterwards left our world for another place...

Mabah deeply saddened by the death of the old bishop, and after Mabah finished the funeral procedures, he left directly to the city of Mosul.

In Mosul, Mabah met the priest **Taa** and told him his story... **Mr Taa** was a good and righteous man loved like his late companion, of course the old priest Taa accepted that the young man lived with him.

The man had the same differences as the priest before him, they were Christians like everyone else, but there were some doctrinal differences, most of the other Christians he met believed and affirmed the principle of the Trinity, but these two friends did not even refer to him...

However, Mabah loved these two men, loved their doctrine, and learned from **Mr. Taa** and prayed with him, and felt a feeling

like what he felt in his village church for the first time, but this feeling was stronger this time.

Days passed and the second good priest grew up, and death also attended him, for death is a cup that we will all drink, no matter how long it takes.

While he was dying, Mabeh was at the priest's head and said to the good priest the same thing he had asked his friend before.

The priest said with difficulty, as death took his breath away:

- Go my son to a bishop named **Jim**, you will find him in the city of Nusaybin.

Mr. Taa stayed after that for a brief time until he too drank from that cup....

Mabeh supervised the burial of **Mr. Taa** and after the funeral ceremony, Mabeh packed his luggage and prepared to leave

again, and this time his destination was Nusaybin (Türkiye).

Mabeh reached Nusaybin and found the bishop in the same way as his companions.

He told him his story and that Bishop Baa had sent him to **Mr. Taa** and that Mr. Taa had sent him to him...so the old Mr Jim told him to stay with him.

Mabeh served the old man, lived with him, prayed with him, and learned from him as well, but this old man lived only for a brief time and was attended by death.

When he was dying, he was at his head and said:

- Master, you know that Mr. Baa sent me to Master Taa, and that Mr. Taa sent me to you, so to whom do you send me, and what do you command me to, seeing the state you have reached?

The good old man said with difficulty:

- I advise you, my son, to go to Amoria in the Roman lands and find there a good man in the church called Haa, and I do not think that anyone of us remains except this man...

Mabeh kept his will, and when the old man died, Mabeh buried him and attended the funeral, After the funeral procedures were over, Mabah left for Amoria...

When Mabeh reached the man of Amoria, he told him his story and his condition and offered to serve him in exchange for learning from him and living with him, the old man Haa, who was in the same situation as his companions, agreed.

Mabeh lived with him for a period of time and at the same time Mabeh started working

in trade until he collected a sum of money and had some cows...

When the good man Haa's days were over and he was about to die, Mabeh was at his head and asked him the same question he had asked his three friends.

The old man answered with difficulty, giving an answer completely different from that of his other companions:

- I do not know where to send you, my son, there is no one on earth who is on the same path as us... however my son, you will join the time of the Prophet who will emerge in the land of the Arabs.

The young man said in astonishment:

- A Prophet? Do you mean like Jesus, Moses, and Noah?
- Yes, my son, this time is the time of the Prophet's exit, and I will tell you his place and the signs of his prophecy, so

memorize these signs, and if you can catch up with the land of the Arabs, join them as soon as you can:

As for its signs, they are three:

- 1) Accepts gift
- 2) And does not eat charity
- 3) Between his shoulders is the sign of prophecy.

- Will I obey him even if he asks me to leave our religion, Mr. Haa?

- Obey him, my son, because satisfaction is the satisfaction of GOD, and he is the Messenger of GOD he only tells you what GOD commands you.

- What about his place, Mr. Ha, where can I find this prophet?

- You will find him in a place between two oases, in a swampy land with palm trees.

After a while, the old man died and some Christians buried him, and Mabah decided to carry out the order of the old man Ha and leave for the land of the Arabs to wait for the Prophet.

The Arabia

Mabeh knew nothing about the Arabs, and he had never visited them before, but he knew their shape, dress, and characteristics from his experience.

Some Arabs passed by him while he was standing in the Amoria market, so he followed them and asked them:

- Where are you from? Are you Arabs?

One of them said proudly:

- Yes, we are Arabs from the Kalb tribe
- Um, I see that you are leaving, so can you take me with you to your country, in exchange for me giving you my booty and my cows?

The Arab, who was talking to his companions, turned to take their opinion, so they moved their heads in the affirmative, and the Arab said with positive features:

- Okay, then.

Mabeh handed over his cows and spoils to them, rode with them on one of their camels, and they set off on their journey, leaving Amoria for Arabia...

They had traveled long distances for several days through that majestic desert, where the visitor could not have believed that people lived there, On their way, specifically in a place called Wadi al-Qura, the caravan stopped suddenly, and these Arabs oppressed Mabeh and offered him for sale as a slave in a slave market.

Mabeh had no way but to accept the status quo, as he is a stranger and does not know anyone and who will help him in that country?

While he was in the slave market, he saw some palm trees, and he said to himself: Perhaps this is the place that Mr. Haa

pointed to, Anyway, it seems that I arrived safely, and that is the most important thing...

A man from a Jewish tribe called (Bani Qurayza) came to the market and bought Mabeh from his friends and took him out of (Wadi Al-Qura) to another city called "Yathrib."

Mabeh and his master traveled long distances until they reached their destination, and at the first sight of the city a tear of joy fell from Mabeh's eye, and he said to himself: By God, this is the intended city that Mr. Ha described to me.

Mabeh became a slave working day and night on his master's farm, which was full of palm trees.

His job was to plant the palm trees, take care of them, pick the dates, and place the bags under the palm trees so that the ripe dates would fall into them and not fall to the

ground, in addition to other tasks related to planting the palm trees and picking the dates....

Mabeh would hear the news of the Prophet from time to time, but he could not know the details because the strict life of the slave did not allow him to do so.

Mabah remained in this state for a long time, and one day, while Mabah was at the top of one of the palm trees working and his master was watching him from below, until his master's cousin came sighing, saying:

Ohh my cousin, God kill Bani Qila (Arabs living in Yathrib) they are gathered in Qubaa (a suburb of Yathrib) with a man from Mecca who they say is a prophet.

Mabeh and his master were amazed at his words, because these people who were meeting with one man in Qubaa were two

Arab tribes that had been at war since time immemorial, even though they were cousins, and now they were simply meeting

Goosebumps ran through Mabeh's skin, and he descended from the top of the palm tree so quickly that he almost fell on his master. He said to his cousin who brought the news: What is this news? Is it what you say?

The master raised his fist and punched Mabe's face hard and said:

- What do you have to do with this? Come on, finish your job...

Mabeh said in pain: Nothing, I just heard news and wanted to know.

After this news, supervision of the young Persian man decreased, due to the increase in meetings of the Jewish tribes who were

benefiting from the war between the two Arab tribes, and therefore reconciliation between them was not in their interest.

On the evening of the same day, Mabeh went to the Prophet and took some food with him to Qubaa.

Mabeh found this bright-faced, fifty-three-year-old man with his friends, surrounded by men he had seen and men he had never seen before, including the elderly, children, young people, and the immigrants who came with him, and the people of the country as well.

Mabeh came to him and said:

- I heard that you are a good man and that you have strange friends, and this food is a charity from me, and I thought that you deserved it more than others.

The man took the food from mabeh and gave it to his companions and said to them, "eat, and he did not eat...

Mabeh returned to his master's farm and said to himself: "This is one."

After that, the Prophet went to Yathrib and a few days later Mabeh collected some food and took it to the Prophet and said to him:

- I knew that you do not eat charity and this is a gift, so the man took it from him, and he and his companions ate.

Mabeh returned to his work and said to himself, "This is the second and there is only one left."

A while later, too, he managed to escape and turn to the Prophet and found him following a funeral, so he came behind the man's back to confirm the presence of the third sign, the sign of prophecy, but he could not see anything

The man knew that Mabeh was following him to see something that had been described to him, so the man lowered his

robe a little and Mabeh saw a red mark that was like the color of the skin the size of an egg between the man's shoulders and towards the left shoulder.

Mabeh burst into tears, threw himself on the man, and kissed his hands while saying:

- I bear witness that God is one and I bear witness that you are a messenger sent by him.

The man stopped Mabeh and sat him with him and told him his story from the beginning, so the Prophet, whose name was Muhammad, admired his story and asked him to return it to his companions because of the suffering, sacrifice and pure desire to find the truth.

After Mabeh became a Muslim, he continued his slavery and lost two great and crucial battles for Islam, the first in which the Muslims were victorious over the aggression

launched by the pagan Quraish tribe in a place called Badr, and the second in which the Muslims lost in an area called Uhud against the same tribe.

From time to time, Mabeh would go to Yathrib and visit the Prophet Muhammad, learn from him, ask him, and sit with him. The Prophet Muhammad would answer all his questions, and little by little the Prophet Muhammad became his role model and his new spiritual guide.

One day, Mabeh came to the Prophet Muhammad and Mabeh asked the Prophet Muhammad indirectly about the fate of his old mentors, saying:

- Oh, Messenger of God, what do you say about the Christian religion?

The Prophet Muhammad said:

- There is no good in them or in their religion...

Then Mabeḥ excused himself and went out heartbroken and very confused, feeling some pity for the condition of his guides whose fate seemed hopeless in the afterlife, even though he had witnessed that they feared God and did good.

Shortly after that, the Prophet sent someone to quickly summon Mabeḥ, and Mabeḥ came back frightened

God had sent down verses from the Holy Quran to His servant Muhammad, so the Prophet Muhammad read the verses to Mabeḥ:

" You will surely find the most bitter towards the believers to be the Jews and polytheists and the most gracious to be those who call themselves Christian. That is because there are priests and monks among them and because they are not arrogant "

Surah Al-Ma'idah, Verse 82

After the Prophet Muhammad read the verses, he said to Mabeḥ:

- Oh Mabeḥ, those you were with were not Christians, they were Muslims.

Mabeḥ said joyfully:

- By God who sent you with the truth, the one who told me about you asked me to follow you, even if you asked me to leave my religion.

Mabeḥ changed his name to Salman, and one time Salman was sitting with the Prophet Muhammad and the Companions, and the Prophet Muhammad said to him: "Write, Salman, and we will help you in writing (writing is an agreement between the master and the slave, in which the slave pays the price for his freedom)."

Salman agreed with his master to write to him in exchange for 300 palm trees that he would plant for him, none of which would die (which is of course impossible) and forty gold coins....

Salman came to the Prophet again with a worried face and told him what had happened between him and his master, The Prophet stood up and said to the Companions: "Support your brother".

The Muslims responded to the Prophet Muhammad's request and helped Salman, each to the best of his ability, some of them gave him 30 small palm trees, some of them gave him 15, and so on until He managed to collect 300 small palm trees.

The Prophet Muhammad said to Salman:

- "Go Salman and dig for it (small palm trees), and if you complete the drilling, come to me and I will be the one who

puts it, so Salman dug and his Muslim brothers helped him, and after he finished digging, Salman came to the Prophet Muhammad and told him that the digging was over.

The Prophet Muhammad went with him to the valley that his master had allocated for him, and the Prophet Muhammad planted palm trees with him, but not a single tree died...

Salman forgot to mention the second condition to the Prophet, so Salman came to the Prophet Muhammad while he was with his companions in the mosque after a while, so he greeted them and they returned their greetings to him and he sat with them, and the Prophet said to him:

- How is the Persian debtor?

Salman mentioned the second condition to the prophet, so the Prophet Muhammad

gave him a piece of gold the size of an egg,
and Salman said to him:

- O Prophet of God, how can I pay with this small piece the price of forty ounces of gold?

He said:

- Go, Salman, and God will pay your debt.

Then Salman went to his master and gave him the piece, which was worth forty gold pieces...The man accepted it, and thus Salman became free again.

Battle of the Trench

Salman lived with the Muslims between slavery and freedom for four years, he was impressed by their morals, teachings, and compassion for each other.

The message of Islam brought by the Prophet Muhammad radically changed the Arab society in the city of Yathrib. Before Islam, it was not possible for an Arab (let alone a non-Arab) to live among the Arabs except with difficulty, due to their extreme racism, their ugly behavior, their constant drinking of alcohol, and their excessive love for women.

The message of Islam completely changed these concepts, and relations between Muslims became summarized in the concept of brotherhood, sympathy, and mercy, for the first time in the history of the Arabian Peninsula, rights were given to women.

Women became an integral part of society after they were merely a tool for sexual desire, without freedom or decision, work became sacred, and society became stable and cohesive due to fair judiciary between Muslims and non-Muslims, between women and men, and between slaves and masters.

As for the political aspect, there has always been consultation in decision-making between the Prophet Muhammad and the rest of the Muslims, an idea like parliament in our time... Thus, the call of the Prophet Muhammad was transformed for the first time, 13 years after its establishment, into a small state.

Salman married a Muslim woman named Buqaira from the Arab Kinda tribe. His religious brothers helped him ask for her hand, and Salman lived with the Muslims all the events that we will discuss next....

In the fourth year, the {Banu Nadir} tribe, a Jewish tribe living in Yathrib, tried to kill the Prophet Muhammad, but they failed.

The Muslims rose to fight this tribe, but this tribe locked itself in its fortress and was helped by some hypocrites infiltrating among the Arabs to hold out, but they did not hold out for more than fifteen days and then surrendered.

Then the Muslims agreed with the Jews to allow them to leave Yathrib in exchange for them leaving their weapons to the Muslims, so the Banu al-Nadir tribe left Yathrib to a nearby area called (Khaybar) and took everything of their money (except their weapons) on their camels. They even broke their doors and windows and took them with them.

Of course, the hypocrites of the residents of Yathrib who promised them help betrayed them.

Most of the members of this tribe accepted the current situation, surrendered to reality, and left for (Khaybar) to resume their lives again. However, some individuals refused that and decided to head to Mecca to incite the pagan Arabs (who were the greatest enemies of the Prophet and the Muslims), including his tribe, the Quraish. This incitement led to a major battle, the battle that would reveal Salman's military talent, the Battle of the Trench.

A group of Banu Nadir Jews headed to Mecca, led by a man named Hayy, another named Salam, and another named Abu Ammar. Mecca was at that time the pagan capital of the Arabs (it is worth noting that it was the original country of the Prophet Muhammad, from which he emigrated).

These men met with the masters of the Quraish tribe, the most respected tribe

among the Arabs, and how not, the tribe that takes care of the affairs of Mecca, the most important religious, economic, and political city in the Arabia.

This band persuaded the masters of Mecca and their leader (Abu Sufyan bin Harb) to declare war on Muhammad and promised them help, and they praised them and told them: Your religion and worship is better than the religion of Muhammad and proved this to them by prostrating themselves to the idols of the pagan Arabs.

The masters of the Quraysh contacted the rest of the other Arab tribes allied with them, including the Kinana tribe, the Bani Salim tribe, the Ghatfan tribe... etc

They prepared an army of ten thousand fighters and went to Yathrib to annihilate Islam and Muslims for the last time.

The Muslims, who numbered three thousand people, heard this news and conveyed it to the Prophet Muhammad, so the Prophet Muhammad consulted his companions and agreed to go out to confront the pagans and not allow them to enter the city.

Salman, who was with them, said: Will you permit me, O Messenger of God?

The Prophet Muhammad said: Go ahead, Salman

He said: O Messenger of God, if we sense danger in Persia, we will dig a trench and stay in our city until the enemy leaves.

This strange new idea impressed the Prophet Muhammad and the Companions, so they agreed to implement it and began digging the trench....

The Muslims began digging the trench north of the city because the north was the

only unfortified area, and their enthusiasm increased when the Prophet Muhammad himself helped them, even though he was about 58 years old at the time.

In the middle of this process, Salman was also digging with the Muslims with an axe, but he came to a large stone that he could not break, and the Prophet Muhammad was close to him. The Prophet Muhammad noticed this, so he took the ax from him and struck the rock once. Then Salman saw a light after that, then he struck a second time and after that he saw a light, then he struck a third time, and the rock broke and that light shone again, so Salman said: What is this, O Messenger of God? The Prophet Muhammad said, "Have you seen her?"

Salman said: Yes...

The Prophet Muhammad said:

- As for the first, O Salman, may God grant victory over Yemen, the second victory over the Levant and the West, and the third victory over the East...

The digging of the trench continued for several days, and the Muslims would stop digging when evening came and return to their homes. One of them, whose name was Jabir, thought of slaughtering the only goat he owned and holding a small feast and inviting the Prophet Muhammad to it.

Jabir slaughtered his goat and told his wife, so she ground barley and made bread, when evening came, the Prophet Muhammad wanted to leave the digging site.

Jabir spoke to the Prophet Muhammad alone and said to Him:

- I did such and such, and I want you, O Messenger of God, to come with me alone.

The Prophet Muhammad shook his head in agreement, then turned to one of the young men with him and asked him to shout at the top of his voice and call on all those present to come to Jabir's house to have dinner with him.

Jabir said to Himself " We belong to God and to Him we shall return."

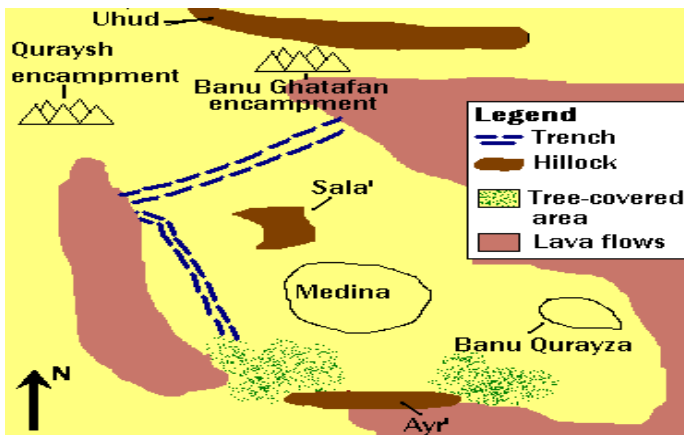
The Prophet Muhammad and his companions came to Jabir's house, the Prophet Muhammad sat down and finished, then some of the Muslims ate until they were full and stood up, then others sat down and so on until all the Muslims who were digging the trench were full.

The story of Jabir's goat was one of the miracles of the Battle of the Trench.

The Muslims completed digging the trench and secured the city, although some hypocrites tried to slow down the digging process.

The Muslims agreed with another Jewish tribe, the Banu Qurayza, to secure the southern part of the city, which had a narrow entrance to the city.

The following image represents a map of Medina (Yathrib) in the Battle of the Trench:



The pagan Arab soldiers and their Jewish allies, Banu Nadir, set off towards the city

Once they reached the outskirts of the city, the soldiers were shocked to see the trench that the Muslims had dug to protect the city.

The idea of the trench was new to their usual wars, but despite that, they besieged the city and camped in front of the trench, and the Muslims camped on the opposite side of the trench to watch them...

Some of them went down to individual duels, which was traditional at that time....

A man of great stature from the tribe of Quraysh called (Amr bin Wad) advanced to a point steeping from the trench and descended to it with his horse, and said, addressing the army of Muslims:

- Who duels me?

A young Muslim immigrant named 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, who was in his early twenties, approached him and said:

O Amr, you swore that if a man from the Quraish invited you to do two things, you would accept one of them, no matter what

The man said coldly: Yes.

The young man replied:

- I invite you to God and His Messenger and to Islam.

- I do not need that.

- So, I invite you to fight.

The man said with pity:

- Why, my nephew, by God, I do not like to kill you.

The young man replied confidently as he drew his sword from its scabbard:

- As for me, Amr, by God, I would love to kill you.

The young man Ali dueled against the veteran fighter Amr for several rounds, then Amr fell from his horse and Ali came down to him and fought him until the young man Ali killed him.

Ali defeated one of the strongest Quraysh knights at that time, in a fight like the fight of the Prophet David when he was young against Goliath.

War is a hoax

Then, one of the leaders of the Jews of Banu al-Nadir, whose name is (**Hayy**), infiltrated the southern side of the city, where the fortress of the Jews of Banu Qurayza was located, Hayy knocked on the fort's gate, but the guards refused to open it for him.

Hayy kept calling their master Kaab, so their master came out to him from the top of the fort and said to him:

- Open for me Oh Kaab
- You are an ominous man, and I have made a covenant with Muhammad, I will not break my covenant with him, and I have seen nothing but loyalty and honesty from him
- Woe to you, O Kaab, I brought you endless goodness, I brought you with

the Quraysh, its masters, and Ghatafan, its masters.

I brought other tribes, and they arrived with their armies and promised me not to leave until they eradicated Muhammad and those with him.

- By God, you brought me a dry sea from centuries ago. O Hayy, leave me as I am, for I have never seen anything but good from Muhammad.

Hayy kept talking to Kaab until greed and fanaticism over his Jewish nationalism overcame him, so he led the Banu Qurayza tribe to break its contract with the Muslims, the tribe thus declared war on them.

The Islamic intelligence learned of the matter early, and the matter reached the Prophet Muhammad.

The siege intensified and resources began to run out to the point where the Prophet Muhammad and the Muslims tied stones to

their stomachs, which is an ancient strategy that humans have used throughout the ages to try to control extreme hunger (unfortunately, we witnessed such scenes in Gaza City in the year 2024).

After three weeks of siege, fear, and extreme hunger a man named Naim bin Masoud from the Ghatafan tribe, which was an ally of the enemy armies, impressed by the patience of the Muslims and their overwhelming desire to live or die for their principles.

Naim decided to follow his heart and join these people and become a Muslim, He sneaked into the city at night, handed over his weapon and asked to enter upon the Prophet Muhammad.

Then he began the conversation saying: O Messenger of God, my people do not know that I am a Muslim, so how can I support you? Tell me, and I am at your command?

The Prophet Muhammad said to him:

- "You are one man, so try to deceive them against each other, for war is a Hoax..."

Naeem agreed to the Prophet's suggestion and set off to the fortress of the Banu Qurayzah tribe.

The tribe opened its doors to Naeem when they recognized him because Naeem was an important partner and client. As soon as he entered the fortress, Naeem asked the tribe leaders for an urgent meeting... The tribe leaders gathered with Naeem and Naeem began to speak saying:

- - You know how close my friendship is with you?

The tribe leaders said in astonishment:

- Yes!

Naeem said warningly:

- “The Quraysh and Ghatafan tribes that you have allied with are not from this region and believe me these people here seize the opportunity.

If they find it, they seize it, and if they do not find it, they leave you and return to their country... You know, of course, what Muhammad and his companions will do to you if you remain alone...”

The leaders of the tribe were alarmed and said:

- What do you suggest to us, Naeem?

Naeem said:

- Take their richest sons as hostages so that Ghatafan and Quraysh will have no choice but to fight Muhammad, a fight from which there is no turning back. Remember that I am advising you

because you are my partners who need me, and I need you.

After that, Naeem left the fortress of Banu Qurayza and headed to the allied pagan tribes on the other side of the trench, specifically to their leader Abu Sufyan and those with him, and said:

- You know my friendship with you and my hatred for Muhammad, but I have discovered something terrifying, and I want you to know it, but do not expose my identity, for you are my people and what harms you harms me...

They said:

- Tell us, and we will keep you quiet and we will not tell anyone."

He said, "Then know that the Jews of Banu Qurayza regretted the breaking of their contract with Muhammad, and they sent to

him and apologized in a letter in which they said:

"O Muhammad, we regret breaking the covenant. Would it please you if we brought you ten young men from Quraysh and Ghatafan as hostages, so that you could kill them, and then we could fight with you until we defeated them?"

So, listen to me, O Quraysh and Ghatafan: Do not pledge your children to the Jews...

After a cold and stormy Friday night, the winds were so strong that they moved some of the tents of the pagan Arab soldiers from their places and moved their fires that they had lit from their places and almost burned some of the tents as well...

The next morning, the leaders of Quraish sent an ambassador to Banu Qurayza named Ikrimah. The door was opened for him, and

he met with the leaders of the tribe and began to speak, saying:

You see the weather conditions these days, and you know that we are camping and not in strong buildings like you, and you know that tents cannot withstand this situation, so attack Muhammad and his companions and fight them until we fight them with you and end this war forever.

The leaders of the tribe said to him:

- "Tell the leaders of Quraysh that today is Saturday, and it is a day on which we do not work, and you know the story of the people of the Sabbath among us who violated this rule... And tell them also that we will not fight against Muhammad until you pledge your youth, for the man is in our country and we fear that you will return to your paths, and he will be alone with us, and

we do not have the ability to confront him alone"

When Ikrimah returned to them with what Banu Qurayzah had said, the leaders of Quraysh and Ghatafan said:

"By God, Naeem has spoken the truth in what he said to us."

So, send to Banu Qurayzah: "By God, we will not give you a single man from among us, and if you want to fight, then go out and fight."

The leaders of Banu Qurayzah said when the message from Quraysh reached them: "Naeem has spoken the truth, the people only want to fight, so if they see an opportunity they will seize it, otherwise they will return to their country."

So, they sent to Quraysh and Ghatafan:

"By God, we will not fight you until you give us a hostage. But Quraysh and Ghatafan

refused to give their sons as a hostage, and thus the relationship between the pagan Arab alliance and the Banu Qurayza tribe became tense."

The high winds continued in the following nights, blowing away many of the tents of the pagan Arabs, they were unable to light a fire to keep warm, and whenever they lit a fire, the wind put it out.

At one point, the chief of the Quraysh tribe Abou Sofyan felt hopeless, so he carried his tent and mounted his horse, then said at the top of his voice:

- "O people of the Quraysh tribe, the tents have been blown away and the fires have been extinguished. The tribe of Banu Qurayzah has let us down, and we have heard from them what we dislike. Return to your country, for I am returning..."

The Quraish tribe fighters responded to their leader's call and returned to their homes, and the Ghatafan tribe fighters saw that and returned to their country as well.

Thus, the tribe of Banu Qurayzah, which broke its promise and betrayed the Muslims, was left alone in the face of the Muslims, who were more numerous and better equipped than them.

The Muslims besieged them for several days and were able to defeat them, all the men of the tribe were sentenced to death, because they almost participated in the extermination of men and women who had coexisted with them in peace, and they had allowed them to practice their rituals and trade freely.

Banu Qurayzah ignored the kindness of the Muslims and chose treachery instead of loyalty...

After the siege was lifted, the Muslims celebrated Salman's genius, which saved them from certain annihilation.

Each group of them attributed Salman to themselves, the people of Yathrib said: "Salman is one of us he lived in our country before Islam."

The immigrants said:

"Salman is one of us he immigrated from a distant country like us for the sake of truth."

The Prophet Muhammad passed by them and said, smiling:

"Salman is one of me (from my family)."

The Great Conquest

A year after the Battle of the Trench, the Muslims agreed with the Quraysh tribe to sign a truce in an area called Al-Hudaybiyyah, the truce stipulated a cessation of war for ten years, and this truce called the Treaty of Al-Hudaybiyyah.

The truce stipulated the allowance of religious freedom, so a Muslim could become a pagan, and a pagan could become a Muslim, this truce allowed the Muslims to spread more widely in the Arabia and many Arab tribes embraced this religion.

The Muslims had strong allies and powerful political and military leaders, and influential figures defected from the Quraysh, abandoned paganism, and embraced Islam, the most important of whom were: Khalid bin Al-Walid and Amr bin Al-Aas.

Salman fought with the Muslims in these years several wars to defend themselves, they were all victorious, and sometimes they were victorious without even fighting the war, such as the Battle of Khaybar and the Battle of Mu'tah with the Romans and other battles.

After the Muslims were safe, the Prophet Muhammad devoted himself to completing the mission for which God had sent him, which was to spread Islam throughout the world.

The Prophet Muhammad sent letters to the kings of the world, including Heraclius, King of the Romans, Khosrau, King of Persia, Al-Najashi, King of Abyssinia, Al-Muqawqis, King of Egypt, Al-Mundhir, King of Bahrain, and other kings, inviting them to Islam.

The kings' opinions differed, Heraclius thought carefully and did not convert to Islam, As for Al-Muqawqis, he refused out of

respect and sent a gift, As for Al-Mundhir, he converted to Islam, and so did the kings of Oman, As for Al-Najashi, the king of Abyssinia, he converted to Islam secretly. As for Khosrau, he tore up the letter in front of the ambassador, so the messenger prayed against him, saying:

"May God tear up his kingdom just as he tore up the letter."

After three years of the truce with the Quraysh, two Arab tribes fought: the Bakr tribe and the Khuza'a tribe, the first allied with the Quraysh and the second was allied with the Muslims, Quraysh supported their ally Bakr and shed blood, and thus Quraysh broke the truce with Muslims.

The leader of the Quraysh, Abu Sufyan rushed to restore the truce, especially since the Quraysh were no longer as strong as they had been before, but the Prophet Muhammad refused to even speak to him,

so Abu Sufyan returned to Mecca disappointed and certain that the fall of Mecca into the hands of the Muslims is only a matter of time.

The Prophet Muhammad prepared an army of ten thousand fighters to conquer Mecca. The army, led by Khalid bin Al-Walid, entered Mecca easily despite the lack of light resistance.

The Muslims entered Mecca and gave safety to all its people then the Prophet Muhammad circumambulated the Kaaba, which built by their grandfather Ismail and his father Abraham.

They destroyed all the idols surrounding it, erased the drawings that were inside, and the Prophet Muhammad prayed inside it.

After this great conquest, many of the immigrants who fled injustice and harassment returned to their homes and

met their loved ones after a long separation that lasted eight years.

Then some men from Quraish gathered around the Prophet Muhammad to see what he would do to them. When the Prophet Muhammad saw them, he said to them:

- What do you think I am going to do to you?

They said:

- "A generous brother and a generous nephew."

Then he smiled and said:

- Go, you are free

On the second day, the Prophet Muhammad gave a great sermon about the meaning of Islam to the people of Mecca, and most of them converted to Islam, and thus Mecca became the most important city

in the entire Arabia in the hands of the Muslims.

Some hypocrites spread among the Muslims of the city of Yathrib that the Prophet Muhammad had used them to control Mecca and now he was returning to his country and would completely forget Yathrib.

When these rumors reached the Prophet Muhammad, he said to the people who supported him during the most tough times for the Prophet Muhammad and the Muslims: "Rest assured, O supporters, for I lived among you and will live among you until I die among you."

After the conquest of Mecca, the Arab tribe of Hawazin felt the danger, so its leader Malik bin Auf decided to declare war on the Muslims when he sensed the danger.

When the Prophet Muhammad heard the news, he went out to meet the army of Hawazin in a valley near Mecca called Wadi Hunayn, with an army of twelve fighters, the ten thousand who came with him from Yathrib and two thousand who had converted to Islam from the people of Mecca.

The clash between the two armies began, and the Hawazin tribe was superior at the beginning of the battle, but the Muslims recovered the situation and achieved victory. The Hawazin soldiers fled with their commander, leaving their women behind when they felt that defeat was approaching (the pagan Arabs used to take their women with them to incite during wars), to a nearby city called Taif and fortified themselves there. After the Hawazin soldiers fled, the Muslims obtained their spoils and took their women as hostages.

After that, the Muslims besieged the city of Taif for a month and prevented its storming several times, but they were unable to do so.

The Prophet Muhammad ordered the siege of the city to be lifted and the spoils to be distributed. Then a delegation from the Hawazin tribe came to declare their Islam to the Prophet Muhammad and demanded the return of the women and spoils.

The Prophet Muhammad consulted with representatives of the various components of society and they agreed to return the spoils and women to the tribe.

Thus, the entire Arabian Peninsula became in the hands of the Muslims, and the borders of the Muslims were no longer in the hands of the Arab tribes alone, but in the hands of the two most powerful empires at that time, namely the Persian Sassanian

Empire from the east, and the Byzantine Empire from the west.

Six months after the Muslims had finished the Battle of Taif, Islamic intelligence learned that the Byzantine Empire had prepared an army of forty thousand Roman and Arab fighters loyal to them to eliminate the Islamic state so the Prophet Muhammad quickly prepared an army of thirty thousand soldiers.

Before the Muslims arrived in the Tabuk region, the Byzantine army was scattered, and the Christian Arabs preferred to ally with the Muslims for the security benefit (Muslims tolerate Christians and Jews except in the case of treachery), economic benefit (lower taxes), and national benefit (because they are Arabs like them). Thus, the Muslims won the battle without clashing or fighting, and the geographical area of the Islamic state expanded further.

After this battle, relative calm prevailed in the Arabian Peninsula, and the Prophet Muhammad returned to Yathrib, which was called (Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah).

Salman participated in all these battles alongside the Prophet Muhammad for nine years, and contributed to serving his religion, Islam, with all his wealth and strength.

A new beginning

In the tenth year of Salman's reign with the Prophet Muhammad, the Prophet Muhammad decided to go to Mecca from Medina...

The Prophet Muhammad prepared and went to perform pilgrimage, and many Muslims went with him the pilgrimage (hajj) lasted ten days, during which the Prophet Muhammad taught the Muslims how to perform so...

When the Prophet Muhammad finished the Hajj, he climbed the steps of the Kaaba and said:

"O People, lend me an attentive ear, for I don't know whether, after this year, I shall ever be amongst you again. Therefore listen to what I am saying to you carefully and

**TAKE THESE WORDS TO THOSE WHO
COULD NOT BE PRESENT HERE TODAY.**

O People, just as you regard this month, this day,

this city as Sacred,
so regard the life and property of every Muslim as
a sacred trust.

Return the goods entrusted to you to their rightful
owners.

Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you.

Remember that you will indeed meet your LORD,
and that HE will indeed reckon your deeds.

ALLAH has forbidden you to take usury (Interest),
therefore all interest obligation shall henceforth be
waived...

Beware of Satan, for your safety of your religion.
He has lost all hope that he will ever be able to
lead

you astray in big things, so beware of following
him in small things.

“O People, it is true that you have certain rights
with regard to

your women, but they also have right over you.

If they abide by your right then to them belongs
the right to be

fed and clothed in kindness. Do treat your women
well and

be kind to them for they are your partners and
committed helpers.

And it is your right that they do not make friends
with any one of whom

you do not approve, as well as never to commit
adultery.

“O People, listen to me in earnest, worship
ALLAH,
Perform your five daily prayers (Salah), fast during
the
month of Ramadhan, and give your wealth in
Zakat.
Perform Hajj if you can afford to. You know that
every
Muslim is the brother of another Muslim. YOU
ARE ALL EQUAL.
NOBODY HAS SUPERIORITY OVER OTHER
EXCEPT BY PIETY
AND GOOD ACTION.
Remember, one day you will appear before
ALLAH and
answer for your deeds. So beware, do not stray
from
the path of righteousness after I am gone.
O People, NO PROPHET OR APOSTLE WILL
COME
AFTER ME AND NO NEW FAITH WILL BE
BORN. Reason well,
therefore, O People, and understand my words
which I convey to you.
I leave behind me two things, the QUR'AN and my
example,
the SUNNAH and if you follow these you will
never go astray.

All those who listen to me shall pass on my words
to others
and those to others again; and may the last ones
understand
my words better than those who listen to me
directly.

BE MY WITNESS O ALLAH (GOD) THAT I
HAVE CONVEYED YOUR MESSAGE TO
YOUR PEOPLE"

After the Prophet Muhammad completed
his sermon, God revealed to him the third
verse of Surat Al-Ma'idah of the Holy
Qur'an:

(This day I have perfected for you your
religion and completed My favor upon you
and have approved for you Islam as religion.)

The number of attendees of that sermon
was two hundred and twenty thousand,
many of those present did not control
themselves and wept after understanding
that the Prophet Muhammad was bidding
them farewell...

After the Prophet Muhammad completed the Hajj, he prepared and returned to Medina (Yathrib).

It was not long before the health of the Prophet Muhammad began to deteriorate to the point that for the first time he was not the one leading the people in prayer in the mosque, but his close companions were doing so, people feared for the Prophet and began to gather around his house.

The Prophet Muhammad, who was unable to stand, prophesied and asked two young men to carry him from his house to the pulpit (the wooden platform on which a Muslim cleric ascends to deliver a sermon), He stood with difficulty on the pulpit and said:

"O people, it is as if you fear for me"

They said, "Yes, Messenger of God."

The Prophet Muhammad said:

"O people, your appointment with me is not in this world, your appointment with me in the hereafter, your appointment with me in the Kawthar (A river in Paradise whose water is whiter than milk and sweeter than honey) as if I see it from this place of mine...

O people, by God, I do not fear poverty for you, but I fear for you the world, that you will compete with it as those before you competed with it, and it will destroy you as it destroyed them....

O people, I implore you by God to maintain the prayer (and repeat it several times)

O people, I advise you to treat women well

O people, if a servant is given the choice between this world and what is with God, let him choose what is with God"

After this last sentence, the closest companion of the Prophet Muhammad, Abu Bakr, cried and said:

"We would sacrifice our money, our children, our wives, and our souls for you, O Messenger of God...

Abu Bakr cried intensely, and the companions looked at him with contempt (How dare someone who thinks he is boycotting the Prophet Muhammad)

The Prophet Muhammad advised the people not to harm Abu Bakr or the Ansar who supported him in his most difficult days, The Prophet Muhammad concluded his sermon by praying for the well-being of the Muslim men and women.

After that, the two young men brought the Prophet Muhammad down from the pulpit and carried him to his house and this was the last time the Prophet Muhammad ascended the pulpit...

The illness continued for the Prophet Muhammad for three days after that. On the morning of the third day, which was Monday, the eighth of July in the year 633, the Prophet

Muhammad was lying down with his head on the chest of his wife Aisha, and he was still sweating heavily from the severity of his illness. He suddenly said words as if he was addressing someone: “Rather, the highest companion.”

Then, Lady Aisha felt the weight of the Prophet Muhammad’s head, may God bless him and grant him peace, and she knew that he had died. She did not know what to do in this situation, so she placed the Prophet’s head on the pillow and began to cry.

The news spread like wildfire and things got messy. Abu Bakr, who was outside Yathrib, came and entered the house of the Prophet Muhammad, saw his body, removed the cover from his face, kissed his forehead and said:

“You were good when alive and you were good when dead, O Prophet of God.”

Then Abu Bakr went out to the people, and he was the most steadfast of them. He ascended the pulpit and said:

- O people, whoever worshipped Muhammad, Muhammad has died, and whoever among you worshipped God, God is alive and will not die...then he said:

Allah Almighty said, {Muhammad is no more than a messenger; other messengers have gone before him. If he were to die or to be killed, would you regress into disbelief? Those who do so will not harm Allah whatsoever. And Allah will reward those who are grateful} 144
Surat Ali Imran

After Abu Bakr's sermon, the unrest subsided and the news of the death of the Prophet Muhammad was confirmed...

On that day, Medina (meaning the shining, sparkling city) was dark, lonely, and

terrifying, and the sounds of crying could be heard from miles away.

The death of the Prophet Muhammad was a tragedy for the Muslims in every sense of the word.

The Prophet Muhammad's uncle, cousin, and some of his companions washed and shrouded the Prophet Muhammad, then the people prayed over him and buried him in the same place where he died in his house...

After that, the Muslims chose Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq, the first man to convert to Islam and the closest person to the Prophet Muhammad, as the first to succeed the Prophet Muhammad in managing the affairs of the Muslims, and from here came the title of "Caliphah."

After the Prophet

After the Muslims pledged allegiance to Abu Bakr as Caliph, a difficult test awaited Abu Bakr, as rebellion had begun in several areas of the Arabia since they heard the news of the death of the Prophet Muhammad.

In Yamamah, Bahrain, Yemen and elsewhere, to the point that Friday prayers (the most important prayer of the week) were no longer held except in two cities, Mecca, and Medina....

Some rebels claimed to be prophets, the most famous of whom was Musaylimah the **Liar**, who revolted in the Yamamah region and stood with his people, even though they knew he was just a fraud because of their tribal fanaticism. Their slogan was, “A liar from the Rabi’u tribe is better than a truthful one from the Mudar tribe (mean Mohammed).”

Abu Bakr and the Muslims decided to wage war on Musaylimah, and an army set out from the capital of the Islamic state, Medina (Yathrib), to Yamamah, led by Khalid bin Al-Walid. The Muslims fought a great battle against the rebels, in which the Muslims were victorious and killed Musaylimah the Liar and his allies...

The other type of rebels revolted because they rejected one of the most important principles of Islam (zakat), even though they had agreed to it during the time of the Prophet Muhammad, zakat is a percentage of the wealth of wealthy Muslims taken annually from them and given to the poor.

The Muslim leaders met with the Caliph to discuss this matter, some of them agreed to declare war, and others opposed it.

Abu Bakr made a decisive decision saying: By God, I will fight whoever separates prayer from zakat....

Meaning that he would not give up any of the five principles of Islam, because any concession would lead to another concession and so on until Islam will destroy, the companions who had initially objected were convinced and so Abu Bakr also decided to declare war on those who rebelled against zakat.

The caliphate of Abu Bakr al-Siddiq continued for two years after the Prophet Muhammad, which was characterised by extreme tension and rebellion throughout the Islamic state, Abu Bakr was able to unite the Islamic state and extinguish the fire of rebellion and tension that swept the Arabia.

After carrying out this difficult operation, Abu Bakr decided to complete the main mission, which was to spread Islam throughout the world.

Abu Bakr prepared a campaign to invade Iraq, which was part of the Persian Empire, because of its support for rebellion and its

continuous aggression against Muslims and its refusal to allow them to call for Islam. Salman participated in the invasion of Iraq, led by Khalid bin Al-Walid.

The Muslims were able to invade southern Iraq easily because the Arab tribes living there were in severe conflict with the Persian Empire. However, before completing the invasion of Iraq, Caliph Abu Bakr died.

The Islamic army in Iraq and elsewhere forced to halt until orders came from the new caliph.

There in the capital of the Islamic state at Medina, Abu Bakr al-Siddiq, who buried next to the Prophet Muhammad in his house, suggested in his will before his death that Umar should be the new caliph.

The Muslim leaders responded to Abu Bakr's suggestion and pledged allegiance to the second closest man to the Prophet, Umar ibn al-Khattab.

After Omar assumed the caliphate, he continued the same path that the Prophet Muhammad and the first caliph Abu Bakr had begun with some minor modifications.

During the reign of Omar, whom Muslims called the Commander of the Faithful, Iraq completely conquered, and the Levant was completely conquered.

On the second front, the Islamic advance towards the Persian Empire was at its peak under the leadership of Saad bin Abi Waqqas.

This advance led to a battle that changed the course of history in the Al-Qadisiyah region, where the Islamic army clashed with the Persian army.

The great victory achieved by the Muslims in the Battle of al-Qadisiyyah made it easy for them to conquer the rest of the important regions in Persia, especially al-Mada'in, which was the capital of the empire and the headquarters of its leadership. After the conquest of al-Madain, the Persian Empire,

which had shared the world with the Byzantine Empire for hundreds of years, officially ended.

After the Islamic conquest of Persia, millions of Persians voluntarily converted to Islam, and the Magians remained in their religion in exchange for ascetic taxes (the rich of them) compared to the taxes they paid before the conquest.

The geographical area of the Islamic state expanded, and the economic situation flourished thanks to the abolition of usury and other Islamic economic policies.

On the cultural level, the Islamic state was at the peak of its giving thanks to the cross-pollination of different cultures such as Persians, Arabs, Romans, Copts, and other nationalities without any discrimination as Islam encourages.

After these events, Omar appointed Salman as the Emir of Al-Madain because he was of Persian origin and knowledgeable

about different religions and he was the worthiest of this position.

Even after becoming a prince, Salman lived a humble life among the people and spent his time teaching the new Muslims of his people, especially since their lack of proficiency in the Arabic language was a real obstacle for them.

Salman returned to his native country from which he had emigrated, searching for answers to his questions, as a prince after being an ordinary man, and as a scholar and philosopher in three religions after being a student, as someone who could be said to be a true seeker of truth.

After the assassination of the second Caliph, Omar pledged allegiance to a man named Othman, who was the son-in-law of the Prophet Muhammad and one of the people closest to him.

During his caliphate, Salman al-Farsi, the first Persian to convert to Islam, fell ill, His

illness ended with him drinking from the same cup from which Mr Baa, Mr Taa, Mr Jim, and the Prophet Muhammad drank, the cup of death at the age of 120 years...
